

"He that giveth unto the poor shall not lack: but he that hideth his eyes shall have many a curse."—Proverbs, xxviii:27.

Text suggested by the Rev. H. Allen Griffith, rector St. Matthew's Chapel

Unspeakable Conditions

THE "Unspeakable Turk" is once more the center of European interest.

The "sick man" of the Near East has escaped his Allied physicians and nurses, has left his Asia Minor sanitarium, is running amuck in the hospital yard and threatening to overrun the eastern Europe from which he was so recently driven.

The news from Smyrna brings the familiar, but none the less horrible, stories of Turkish atrocities. The lovely capital of Ionia in ruins, thousands killed, tens of thousands destitute, the Greek occupation of Asia Minor amazingly ended overnight, the Treaty of Sevres a mocking memory.

That is the story of a few days' activity and achievement by Mustafa Kemal and his suddenly re-awakened Turks. Far from being forced back toward the Asia from which he emerged less than 500 years ago, the Moslem again threatens the Europe whose historic flooding began with the Seventh Century and ended with the Turkish recapture of Constantinople in 1453.

It is an exceedingly menacing situation, to which America can not remain indifferent. What to do? That is the question.

First of all, America must clearly bear in mind and refuse in advance the extreme danger of that entanglement in the European mess which, with the instinctive wisdom of our masses, we avoided when in "solemn referendum" we refused to enter the League of Nations.

Nor should we forget that this same League of Nations—which, we are assured, is functioning without us—in grave convention assembled at Geneva during the Turkish conflagration, fairly emulated Nero in its callous fiddling, and had no word to say and no action to suggest regarding the dangers in the Near East, but did of late impressively approve the canine taxation of a few miserable cannibals in South Africa.

The obvious need of Europe in the present crisis for that wise, strong and unprejudiced leadership which is denied her by the political and economic rivalries of the nations does not constitute a call and should not be construed as an opportunity for the United States.

The European nations really want neither our advice nor our moral influence. When again they need our money—whose possession they alternately envy and deride—the call of Europe to America will be loud and clear and persistent.

But even now the type of American whose human social concern is severely taxed by an enforced interest in coal stoppage and railroad strikes is bound to be sufficiently sensitive to international affairs to recognize in the Turkish situation the menace of a possible renewal of world-wide conflict that might again involve our nation.

It is too horrible to contemplate. And yet it must be faced. Plainly, we should first of all recognize and castigate the self-centered and militant nationalism which permitted England and France and Italy to hold off, in mutual suspicion and sullen antagonism, the while the zealous Turks were overwhelming the wearied Greeks and nullifying the Treaty of Sevres.

At last, the instinct of self-preservation, stimulated by a common and, of course, unadmitted hatred and fear of Mohammedans, is forcing these powerless Powers into concerted action. The United States, too, will be prompt to protect American lives and property in the devastated district and to guard the national dignity. Beyond that we shall, it is to be hoped, refuse to participate.

This is, perhaps, no time to gloat over our relative aloofness from the unspeakable conditions of Europe and the Near East. But it is just the time highly to resolve that we shall preserve such judicial neutrality as will make us proof against foreign propaganda of whatever source or sort, and will make our voice—when the time comes for us to speak—the voice of wisdom and justice and of commanding moral and material influence in the independent councils of free and untrammelled nations.

Those Debts in Europe

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Jr., asked W. R. Hearst: "What is your idea of the attitude the United States should take to the allied debt?"

This is Mr. Hearst's answer: THE ALLIED DEBT.

My idea of the attitude the United States should take toward the debts which foreign nations owe us is simply the attitude taken by business men toward any individual debtor.

The obligation of the individual debtor is to pay his debts or go into bankruptcy and ignominiously repudiate them.

The obligation of the individual debtor, even if he goes into bankruptcy, is to pay as much of his debts as he can—to pay 100 cents on the dollar, or 75 cents on the dollar, or 50 cents on the dollar—according to his assets and ability to pay.

England is not going into bankruptcy—so let her pay her honest debts dollar for dollar, especially as the money that was loaned her by the United States and the aid that was given her by the United States meant the preservation of her very existence, not only as an empire, but as a nation.

She cannot repudiate the debt without sounding the abyss of dishonor—and she will not repudiate it.

WE SHOULD COLLECT.

It remains merely for us, then, to collect what is due us in a proper business manner.

France is in the same condition. She can pay her debts and she should pay them.

And furthermore she would be just as able to pay them as England if she would keep out of extravagant military expenses, out of buccaneering expeditions, and out of reckless financing of the military establishments of Poland and other nations, in her campaign of imperialism.

We fought and we spent our money to make the world safe for democracy.

It is no part of our business, no part of our principles, to finance the imperialistic junkets of foreign nations, either by giving them money for that purpose or lending them money for that purpose.

Let us keep free from foreign entanglements, both political and financial, and let us collect the debts that are due us as soon as possible, in order to be wholly free as soon as possible from these European complications.

When Soldiers Rebel

THERE is no question as to the courage and efficiency of the Greek soldier when he is fighting for a cause dear to him and is competently led.

But for twelve years large numbers of Greek troops have been kept in miserable wars for objectives of not the slightest personal interest to them.

And so far as any Greek common soldier could foresee, the future offered no period to this senseless sacrifice of manhood and money.

Hence it happens that the Greek armies in Asia Minor turned turtle on their commanders and forced an end of warfare by the simple expedient of refusing to fight.

It is what the harried and neglected soldiers of Russia did five years earlier.

It is what all conscripted soldiers of imperialism may have to do if we are to get out of the bog and regain solid ground.

They Hear Ford

HENRY FORD says the coal profiteers are using the Interstate Commerce Commission to help them rob the public. "In the control of empty coal cars the Interstate Commerce Commission is playing into the hands of profiteers," says Mr. Ford. Sometimes he is wrong, sometimes he is right.

Always it is a good thing for the country to have a man whom the newspapers MUST quote, a gentleman worth at least a thousand million dollars, saying what he believes emphatically. If he were worth only 10 cents he WOULDN'T be quoted, but somebody would put him in jail.

THE HELPLESS RULER OF EUROPE

Registered U. S. Patent Office.



WAYSIDE WISDOM

(Copyright, 1922.)

By S. E. Kiser



THE STRIKER'S WIFE.

"YOU'VE shown your courage, now, two months and more; You're looking thinner than you did before; You don't appear to have the snap you had; It seems to me that things are going bad; I try my best to keep from feeling blue, But what's the use ignoring what is true?"

"THE principle? Oh, yes, I know that's fine; It hasn't helped your temper, though, nor mine, And even if you get a raise, I fear Those lines around your eyes won't disappear; Two idle months, and more, forever gone, And what about the pay you might have drawn?"

"YOU say there's much that I don't understand; I know there is. The little home we planned; You haven't mentioned that at all of late; The men with bills don't seem to want to wait; I tell them how it is; they look at me With pity I've begun to hate to see."

"WHY couldn't they tell well enough alone? It always happens so—they might have known. Three years ago, you know, it was the same; We'd just got started new! It seems a shame That all we worked so hard to save is lost; I wish the bosses had to pay the cost."

"DON'T think that I am weakening—I'm not! You're right, I guess; the battle must be fought; But 'round your eyes the lines have grown so deep, And lately you've been mumbling in your sleep; The days we have are all such gloomy days, And all the time I wonder if it pays."



SAP and SALT

By Bert Moses

(Copyright, 1922, by Premier Syndicate, Inc.) Golf is a great reducer both of adipose and finances.

Mix talk, graft and salaries, and you get politics.

Disease always had the bad habit of answering the call when invited.

The last thing a man considers, in picking out a wife, is the reach of her intellect.

Everything has to be started, and the best citizen is the fellow who does the starting.

Hex Heck says: "All dogs taste alike to a flea."

KRUPP'S MINT

By "BUGS" BAER

GERMAN currency has now sunk to that temperature where babies' rattles are bank-rolls.

LATEST communique from Berlin Institute of Short-weights and Measures. Ten pennings make one mark. Ten marks make one oomwatter. Ten oomwatters make one gimmltzer.

AND ten gimmltzers make nothing.

PERFECT round trip. You're back just where you started. Had good time. And cost nothing.

WHAT could be more exquisite than this swamp system of finance? You're supposed to have fun with money. So why not print it comical?

EVERYBODY in Germany prints his own jack. When Wilhelm said he would leave his mark on world, he was right. He left plenty of 'em on Germany.

WAY to get something for nothing is to buy things with marks.

KRUPPS are now hammering their own coin. They punch holes in pennings and use 'em for washers.

KRUPP money is good. Big Berlin bankrolls and artillery coin are going to be accepted when Krupps shoot them at their customers.

MAN attacked with Krupp bankroll. He pulls out his own revolver and shoots the right change into Mr. Krupp's double skin.

LADY wants new bonnet. Drags cannon up to window. Stuffs it silly with Krupp pin money. Bang! It makes her look twenty battles younger.

THERE will be no squawks about accepting certified ammunition. But don't keep your matches and your loose change in same pocket. Any financial system backed by world's largest munition plant cannot flop.

THAT 42 centimetre cash will make all Berlin do its shopping in shooting galleries. They'll have to open up branch trenches in all prominent banks. Targets will be money orders. Lives will be payable on demand.

THEY got poor shooting. Now they're going to shoot themselves rich.

"THE BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA."

This name was given to an apartment in Calcutta in which a party of English were confined on the night of June 20, 1756. The garrison of the fort connected with the English factory at Calcutta was captured by the Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula, who caused all the prisoners taken to be confined in a room 18 feet by 14 feet 10 inches. This cell had only two windows, obstructed by a veranda. Of the 156 people who spent the night in a horror of thirst, heat and agony from pressure, only twenty-three survived the experience.

The Best Business Policy.

"The hardest thing any executive ever has to do," declares Frank R. Chambers, chairman of the board of the Rogers Peet Company, in Forbes Magazine, "is to get his people to carry out the policies established by the heads of the organization. Not because they are not willing to, or lack the desire to do what is asked of them, but because they often find it difficult to interpret that fine sense of good feeling which he wishes to pass on to the customer in his desire to render service. There is an intangible element in making people feel you want to do all you can for them, which is impossible to explain to a man in words. You can't tell him how to do it, but you can show him. If he lives in that atmosphere long enough he is bound to absorb it. He understands by actual experience just the part he is expected to play, and to act that way becomes second nature. We like to have every salesman put himself in the customer's position and frame of mind and then serve him just as he himself would like to be served under those conditions. We don't want to over-proach the golden rule, but the golden rule is good business."

WHY NURSES FOR BIG BUSINESS?

Have American business men, even the biggest of them, lost their self-reliance? Why this appointing of wet nurses to take charge of different industries? The moving picture people concluded that they couldn't run the industry themselves; so they called in Will Hays to save them. Our baseball magnates needed someone to take hold of the reins; so they placed the supervision of their affairs in the hands of Judge Landis. It is announced that a guardian is needed for it, plans to send an S. O. S. to Franklin D. Roosevelt, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who is to be given powers equal to those of Hays and Landis.

The explanation given in each case has been that the industry was losing the confidence of the public, and that some heroic measure was necessary to prevent worse demoralization and possible disaster.

The reasons responsible for this unique innovation are not complimentary to those who have been obliged to resort to it. It is there not likelihood that the next step will be to have all these nurses, or some boss, or whatever you choose to call them, named, not by representatives of the industries, but by the representatives of the people, the Government?—Forbes Magazine.

UNSINKABLE POWER-DRIVEN LIFEBOAT.

What may safely lay claim to being the largest lifeboat in the world, measuring fifty feet long and having a displacement of forty tons, is now being built by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution of Great Britain, at a cost of about \$85,000. This boat is to be stationed at New Brighton, near Liverpool, and will be quite capable of offering help to vessels far beyond the reach of existing boats of her size. The radius of action will be 100 miles at ten knots. On this long journey this huge lifeboat will accommodate fifty out of her 150 passengers in the two cabins, where they can find warmth and shelter and cooking facilities. The novelties of this lifeboat include a set, eleven feet square, amidships, into which the rescued will jump if the doomed vessel stands high out of the water; a line-throwing gun; an electric searchlight; winch and capstan driven by compressed air; three isolated engine rooms, two for the 75-horsepower motors driving the twin screws and one for the auxiliary engine driving the dynamo, pump and air compressor. This huge lifeboat has eleven traverse water-tight compartments, and 100 buoyancy air boxes resembling in miniature the water-tight compartments of a battle cruiser. These make her practically unsinkable. She will lie at anchor, and not housed ashore.—Scientific American.

The quotation, "England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity," was freely used by Daniel O'Connell in the forties of the last century. Probably this was original with him.

THE SPECTATOR Caviar

CAVIAR is a kind of food made of the sturgeon's eggs. It has a strong and peculiar taste. Some people get to like it, and they like it immensely. They are even willing to pay two or three dollars at a fashionable restaurant for a bit of caviar spread upon a piece of toast.

Other people dislike it just as intensely. In fact, most people who are not familiar with it are repelled when they first taste it.

Hence the phrase "caviar to the general," by which we mean something that is relished only by the exclusive few.

There are caviar people. That is, there are people with such marked peculiarities that only a few like them, but those few are apt to like them very much indeed.

THERE is, for instance, the woods man. He loves wild places and the great silences. When he comes to town he acts very much like a wild beast. He has grown silent and apparently hostile. It is hard to get acquainted with him, as it is with all caviar people. But once you come to know him and crack the hard shell of his personality, you find his nature strangely rich and beautiful

and you love him as you never could love the professionally pleasant.

Then there is the shy person, the sensitive, backward and exclusive soul. He always seems to try to repel you. He says and does things to drive you from him. But when you come to know him, if that should be your good fortune, you discover that he is really a gold mine, that his loyalty and love are rare indeed.

ANOTHER caviar person is a professional pessimist. He assures you that he loves rainy days, believes in nobody, and wants to see the hospitals full. He is constantly telling you of his grudge against the human race. In reality, he is an awful liar. If you ever break into his soul, you discover that he is sweet and generous and kind and good. But he hates to have anybody find it out.

Then there are other people who seem to repulse everyone. There is the loud person, and the conceited one, and the dowdy and the cantankerous. It pays to get after these people and find out the truth about them. Some of them probably are all bad. But more, probably many of them, are great frauds, and when you come to find them out they are charming and delightful.

Science Safeguards Miners

By Henry Smith Williams

NO one who read the paper needs to be told that mining is a hazardous occupation. Among its greatest hazards is the possibility of premature detonation of the explosives constantly used to supplement the power of human muscles.

Pick and shovel would make slow progress, indeed, were not the way prepared for them by the use of dynamite or one of its many substitutes. Yet the handling of these explosives involves constant danger.

The miner, in effect, sitting always over the proverbial powder mine, and he can never be certain that the next moment he may not be blown into eternity, or perhaps locked in a living tomb by the premature discharge of a harmless-looking stick of dynamite.

WHEN a cartridge of dynamite is thrust into a drill hole it may become lodged there and required to be rammed down, as a bullet is rammed into an old-fashioned muzzle-loading gun. And such a ramming involves a certain amount of frictional contact between the cartridge and the stone walls of the hole into which it is being crowded. If too much friction is developed, the effect is that of striking a match, in that the cartridge ignites. Then comes disaster.

SOME explosives, however, are much less subject to frictional detonation than others. A certain amount of rough usage is borne by all explosives. It is highly important to know

what amount will be borne by any particular one of the not far from two hundred different explosives that are on the permissible list of the Bureau of Mines. And in order that this knowledge might be available, the Bureau of Mines experts have developed a testing machine which is used at their explosive experiment station near Bruceton, Pa.

THE machine consists essentially of a pendulum so adjusted in a frame that it may be suspended at any given angle and released at will to swing down across an anvil, on the surface of which the explosive to be tested is placed. The amount of friction will depend on the length of swing of the pendulum and on the nature of the surface of the pendulum itself.

The pendulum may be shod with a surface of wood-fibre for testing very sensitive explosives, or with harder substances, like concrete, for less sensitive ones. Repeated tests are made with weights ranging from two to forty-four pounds, and dropped from the height of about twenty inches to about six feet, to vary the force of the blow.

THE results of these tests are, of course, available for guidance of the users of explosives. Thus we have another evidence of the curious way in which science safeguards life and limb, helping to minimize the dangers of an inherently hazardous calling.

A Little Talk on Thrift

By S. W. STRAUS, President American Society for Thrift.

IT is difficult to break away from old habits, and, for this reason the hardest dollar to save generally is the first one.

After the start in saving money has been made, the way becomes continually easier because the new habits of life gradually become more fixed.

The reason many persons do not practice thrift is not that they do not appreciate its advantages, but they never can bring themselves to the point of making the start. It is so much easier to procrastinate and say "next week, next month or next year." But the best time to begin thrift is the present moment. Tomorrow will bring its difficulties, its problems and its temptations. Nothing whatever can be gained by putting off the day of a beginning in thrift.

IT should be borne in mind also the amount of money one saves at the beginning is not of importance. The chief factor in the process is making the actual start. After this has been accomplished, one's own enthusiasm will assure the saving of the largest possible

sums. It is well to make the matter of saving money a part of one's regular routine. Save systematically.

It also is well to keep a record of one's expenditures. In brief, try to run your personal affairs with much the same accuracy and careful accountability methods that are practiced by wisely administered business corporations.

BEAR in mind as well that, with your resolution to practice thrift and surrender some of the indulgences, pleasures and vanities of life, you will not be the loser in actual happiness. Living beyond one's means without provision for the future does not bring happiness. The sense of security that comes when one really begins to get ahead is a far more substantial and satisfying joy than any that can be obtained from pleasures purchased with money that should be saved.

Make the start in thrift today. Do not be even discouraged if the first sum you save is only a few pennies. The important question is not how much, but when.